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CHOMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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THE EIGHTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1966

CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966/67

Mr. N.H. Trollope, Chairman

Mr. R.W. Graveling, Vice Chairman

Mr. A.R. Cobb M. E.E. Ottaway

Mrs. H.M. Graveling Mr. C.V.M. Platten

Mrs. E.G. Lycett Mrs. H.B. Robinson

Mr. W.C. Fulcher

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J.A.D. Bradfield, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

T.B. Adamson, M.A.P.H.I.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns and a triangular pediment is visible in the background.

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CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1966.

The estimated mid-year population was 4,920, an increase of 30 over that of the preceding year.

61 live births, of which number 7 were illegitimate, were registered and in the same period there were 100 deaths.

The corrected Birth Rate of 14.37 per 1,000 population is lower than in preceding years, and well below the 1966 National Birth Rate of 17.7 per 1,000 population.

There were no stillbirths, but one child died during the first year of life. The cause of death being a congenital heart defect and prematurity.

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	30	24	54
Illegitimate	2	5	7
	<u>32</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>61</u>

Deaths

	<u>Individual Causes</u>				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis	Respiratory	...	...	...	1	-
Malignant neoplasm,	stomach	..	...	...	3	-
"	lung, bronchus	..	...	...	2	-
"	breast	...	...	...	-	2
"	uterus	...	...	...	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		..	...	...	1	8
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	...	...	...	10	11
Coronary Disease	..	...	...	...	9	5
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	4	3
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	2	3
Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	9
Bronchitis	..	...	...	...	4	-
Congenital Malformation	..	...	...	...	-	1
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	6	5
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	-	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	-
					49	51
Number of Deaths from all causes	..	...	...	...	100	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	20.4	
Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor - 0.54)	..				11.0	
National Death Rate 1966	...	...	...	...	11.7	

85% of all deaths occurred after the age of 65 years and 58% were after the age of 75 years.

The average age of death was 73.3 years.

The leading causes of death in the Urban District are those which might be expected in our type of population and environment as diseases of the heart and circulation caused 47% of deaths. Malignant disease was the cause of 16% and pneumonia and bronchitis, occurring almost invariably as a terminal illness in the elderly, caused 19% of all deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following notifications of infectious disease have been received during the year.

DISEASE	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	-	1	1	3	5	4	7	-	-	-	21
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TOTAL	-	1	1	3	5	4	8	-	1	3	26

It was not a year when many cases of measles would be expected, and the cases which were notified were in the main a continuation of an epidemic of 1965, which continued into the early part of 1966.

There is now a safe and effective measles vaccine available, but it is not yet policy to offer routine immunisation of all children, as the length of the period of confer ed immunity is uncertain, and it might be that the disease was merely being postponed to later in life when measles can be more serious.

However, by continuing observation of the 36,000 children inoculated 2 years ago, the effective period should soon be determined.

Tuberculosis.

There were three new cases and one death from the pulmonary form of this disease during 1966.

Although the fatality rate of Tuberculosis is now low, and the death which did occur was the first of this nature in Cromer for eight years, the incidence of this disease is still appreciable and there are 31 known cases in the Urban District.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	1	2	-	-	3
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Removal from Register	1	1	-	1	3
Cases on Register at 31.12.66.	15	12	2	2	31

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following data relates to Norfolk Area 2, which also includes Sheringham Urban District and Erpingham Rural District.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This vaccine is offered to children over the age of 12 years as a protection against tuberculosis.

No. of skin tests at Cromer and Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools - 121

No. found positive - 10

No. found negative and vaccinated - 104

The children who were found to be positive were referred for x-ray of chest, but in no case was active disease present.

In addition to the above, 21 children at private schools were tested, of whom 19 were found to be negative, the other 2 being positive 17 of the 19 negatives were vaccinated. 26 children were tested at Gresham County Primary School as contacts; all were found to be negative.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table relates to persons under the age of 16 years vaccinated during 1966. Statistics in respect of adult vaccination are not available.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Primary	126	153	35	18	332
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	19	22

The best age at which to vaccinate children is towards the end of the first year or in the second year of life, and it is estimated that of 355 children reaching the age of two years in 1966, 246 had been protected. 93 of these children were vaccinated under the age of one year in 1965, and 153 between the age of one to two years in 1966.

This is just over a 70% protection rate.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	Primary Courses		Re-inforcing Doses		
	3 doses Oral Vaccine	2 Oral after 2 injcns. of Salk	Booster Oral after 3 Oral	Booster 1 Oral after 2 Salk and 2 Oral	Booster 1 Oral after 3 Salk
1966	121	-	-	-	-
1965	215	-	3	-	-
1964	31	-	15	-	-
1963	15	-	4	-	-
1962	1	1	21	-	-
1961	5	3	114	7	3
1960	10	3	22	1	34
1959	12	-	12	-	4
1958	3	-	5	-	4
1957	-	-	5	-	2
1956	-	-	4	-	-
Age					
11-14	4	-	3	-	2
15-40	6	-	-	1	1
Total	423	7	208	9	50

In the area, 363 children were born in 1965. Of these children, 93 had completed their course in 1965 and 215 completed the course in 1966. In all, 303, or 85% of them were vaccinated.

As each year about 40 children in their second year are immunised, over 90% of children are protected before they reach their second birthday and poliomyelitis has not occurred in the area since 1959.

Certain statements in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of Blackburn for 1965, which were published in 1966 were interpreted and published in the press at that time as evidence of a possible association of poliomyelitis vaccine with congenital malformation. The Ministry of Health Sub-Committee on Poliomyelitis vaccination has now reviewed the data and can find no evidence of any such association.

The importance of maintaining this high protection rate is obvious for where public immunity is at a low rate, poliomyelitis may still rapidly reach epidemic proportions as happened in Blackburn where there were 52 cases in 1965.

Number of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis England and Wales:-

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1,086	325	77	39	91	21

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age at 31.12.66. i.e. born in year	-1 1966	1 1965	2 1964	3 1963	4 - 7 1957-1962	8 - 16 1951-1958	Total under 16 years
Total immunised during 1966	129	167	21	10	21	10	358
Booster Injections	-	34	85	20	231	100	520

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	Primary	Booster
Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus)	= 330	151
Combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus)	= 28	367
Single antigen (Diphtheria only)	= -	2
	358	520

Of the 363 children born in 1965, 301 or 83% were immunised before the end of 1966. That is 134 in 1965 and 167 in 1966. The earliest age at which a child will complete the course is 6 months, so that only those children born before 1st July, 1966, are included in the figure 129 shown in the above table.

382 children of school age received either primary or booster doses of the vaccines.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Protection against tetanus is given either by means of the single tetanus toxoid, or in combination with diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

Details of immunisation during the year for the Local Health Area No. 2 are as follows:-

	0 - 3 years	4 - 7 years	8 - 15 years	16 years & over	Total
PRIMARY	Tetanus Toxoid	-	4	58	69
	Triple Antigen	326	4	-	330
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	17	10	-
BOOSTER	Total Primary Immun.	327	25	68	69
	Tetanus Toxoid	-	5	214	28
	Triple Antigen	133	16	2	-
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	6	265	96	-
	Total Booster	139	236	312	28
					765

A good rate of protection is maintained and 661 school children are immunised.

After a full primary course of tetanus toxoid, a useful level of immunity persists, and may be permanent in many subjects. A re-inforcing dose given every five years will invariably maintain a satisfactory level of protection; two or three such doses usually suffice for life, hence it is desirable to give children the primary dose in infancy with booster doses at 5, 10 and 15 years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE FOR 1966

For the purpose of carrying out the services provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness (care and after-care) home helps and ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The District is served by eleven District Nurse/Midwives, many of whom are also qualified Health Visitors. Cromer and Sheringham, and the area between, also enjoy the services of a full-time Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the following places:-

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Date held</u>
Cley	- Methodist Church Schoolroom	- 3rd Tuesday in month.
Edgefield	- Parish Hall	- Last Tuesday in month.
Mundesley	- Church Room	- Last Tuesday in month.
Southrepps	- The Rectory	- 2nd Wednesday in month.
Northrepps	- Church Rooms	- 2nd Friday in month.
Roughton	- Village Hall	- Last Thursday in month.
Cromer	- Local Health Office	- 1st and 3rd Thursday in month.
Sheringham	- St. Peter's Parish Hall	- 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month.
Matlaske	- Village Hall	- Last Thursday in month.
Holt	- B.R.C.S. H.Q., Norwich Road	- 2nd Tuesday in month.
Overstrand	- B.R.C.S., Cliff Road	- 2nd Tuesday in month.
Gimingham	- Church Hall	- 3rd Tuesday in month.

The Clinic at Sheringham on the first Tuesday and at Cromer on the first Thursday of each month, is attended by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer also attends the Clinic each month at Gimingham, Mundesley and Matlaske.

All children under five years of age are visited regularly in their homes by the Health Visitor, who takes over from the midwife when the baby is two weeks old. Children of five years and over come under the supervision of the School Health Service.

Cervical Cytology.

One of the current talking points in preventive medical care is the possibility of early diagnosis of Cancer of the Cervix by cervical smears and their cytological examination, and in May 1966 we were fortunate that a Clinic was started at the Cromer Health Office where smears could be taken.

This Clinic which is in the care of a family doctor is run in conjunction with and under the auspices of the Family Planning Association. Accommodation for the Clinic and basic equipment used is provided by the County Health Committee.

In the period from May to the end of 1966, 113 cervical smears were examined, and there were 69 patients on the register who attended for family planning reasons.

Cervical smears can of course, also be taken at the family doctors Surgery, and with the expansion of laboratory facilities in the County, all examinations can be dealt with rapidly.

It is fine to see public interest in a procedure likely to lead to the prevention of unnecessary deaths as 2,500 women die each year in England and Wales from cancer of the cervix. It is worth remembering that this number of deaths is one tenth of the total deaths from lung cancer, and half the number of deaths caused by lung cancer in women.

If people just gave up smoking many more lives would be saved more quickly, and more cheaply than by an elaborate system of cervical smears.

School Medical Services

During the third term of 1965 a scheme for the detection of partial deafness in children was started, and this continued during 1966. This involves the testing, with audiometer, of all children in the six-year old age group.

In 1966, 306 children were examined and some degree of hearing loss was found in 17 children. These children were referred to their family doctors or to the E.N.T. Consultant when this was indicated, or placed for observation by the School Medical Officer.

General Welfare

These services are administered in the District by the Area Welfare Officer who is in attendance and available for interviews at:-

Cromer Local Health Office 9 - 10 a.m. daily.

Sheringham Sheringham U.D.C. Offices 2 - 2.30 p.m. Tuesday.

Holt Shirehall, Tower Street 12 noon - 12.30 p.m. Friday.

Your obedient Servant,

J.A.D. BRADFIELD.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.Q., D.P.H., B.A.

PART 2CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORFOR THE YEAR, 1966

To the members of the Cromer Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

As your Public Health Inspector, I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report for the calendar year of 1966 on matters affecting the public health of the community which we serve. It may not be possible not to digress a little into other aspects of my joint duties as Surveyor and Water Manager.

The year was one of steady progress and whereas we have nothing of a spectacular nature to report, nevertheless we suffered no major calamities such as outbreaks of food poisoning, epidemics or such like. The town retained its clean and tidy reputation and our thanks are due to all who help to maintain its good record in any way. Visits were paid to food premises, offices, shops and factories as could be worked in with other duties, and every effort is made to visit each food premises at least once in the year, but it is regrettable that little time is found for systematic and routine visitation. Refuse collection and disposal continued with the usual difficulties.

Some of the major decisions you took during the year included the sanctioning of a Works Study Survey, the preparation of schemes to improve the water supply to the Kuntons and to Overstrand, the preparation of a scheme for the renovation of all the groynes, the commissioning of an Architect to complete the Links Housing Estate, the scheme to replace all the defective metal windows in the housing estates so badly affected by corrosion from the sea air, the clearing of Davies' Field with a view to extending the Runton Road Car Park, and the draining of the Meadow Pit.

Mr. Abernethy, Secretary of the Children's Playground & Play Leadership Committee of the National Playing Fields Association honoured us with a visit in October and made suggestions with regard to the laying out of adventure playgrounds at the Meadow and Fearn's Field and the possibility of having an enclosed play area with a play leader on the upper Evington lawn during the holiday season.

On the Highways side, a 40 m.p.h speed restriction was introduced from the Urban District Council boundary to Vicarage Road, a deep borehole was sunk to alleviate flooding at Davey Hill, Waiting Prohibitions were introduced in Brook Street, Surrey Street and New Street (south side), and most of the new regulatory road signs and lines were placed in position.

For the record, I would like to take note of the following dates:-

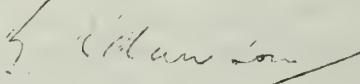
- 25. 3. 66 Large cliff fall on the east U.D.C. boundary
- 17. 8. 66 Temperature of 80°F - I believe the highest of the year recorded anywhere in Britain.
- 16. 9. 66 Took delivery of new Morris Light Van for use of the Department.
- 2.11. 66 First press reports of the choice of Bacton for the bringing on to land of North Sea Gas.

Much inconvenience to the Department and needless waste of money to the ratepayers was again occasioned by repeated senseless acts of vandalism which occurred with monotonous regularity throughout the year. The answer to it all is a very difficult one to find.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. N. Troller, Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee, and all his very hard working colleagues on that Committee, for their interest and encouragement, along with my Deputy, Mr. Youngman, my Clerk, Mr. Hann, the foremen, the office and outdoor staffs for their continued help and willing service at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



T.B. ADAMSON.

Surveyor, Public Health Inspector & Water Manager.

HOUSING

New Houses completed during the year.	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	-
(b) By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c) By private persons	-	34	34

Total number of inhabited houses in District 2,038
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority 257

ACTION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

<u>Closing and Demolition</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	-
3. Houses closed, not demolished	-
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	-

Repairs

Houses made fit.

5. By informal action	55
6. By owner following statutory notice	10
7. By local authority in default of owners	-
8. Demolition orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Houses Patched.

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation.	-
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SLUM CLEARANCE.

1. Total number of unfit houses as originally estimated in 1955	36
2. Total number of unfit houses demolished since January 1956	16
3. Closing Orders made during the year	-
4. Undertakings (Sect. 17) accepted from owners	-
5. Estimated number of houses in the district remaining unfit for human habitation	33

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS under sect. 30 Housing (Financial Provisions)
Act, 1958

1. CONVERSIONS

Number of dwellings* concerned in APPLICATIONS received this year -
Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year -
 (i) owner-occupied -
 (ii) other -
Amount of grant Council approved on applications this year -
Average amount of grant per dwelling* approved on applications this year -
*the number which will result from the completion of the work.

2. IMPROVEMENTS

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS received this year 2
Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year
 (i) owner-occupied 2
 (ii) other -
Amount of grant approved on application this year £540
Average amount of grant approved per dwelling on application this year £270

3. CONVERSIONS/IMPROVEMENTS

Total number of dwellings APPROVED for grant in the area since inception of scheme 43

B. STANDARD GRANTS under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act 1964.

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS received this year 12
Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year
 a) owner-occupied (i) FULL STANDARD (normal limit) 5
 (ii) FULL STANDARD (higher limit) 1
 (iii) REDUCED STANDARD -
 b) other (i) FULL STANDARD (normal limit) 6
 (ii) FULL STANDARD (higher limit) -
 (iii) REDUCED STANDARD -

Number of dwellings concerned in standard grants PAID		
	PAID this year	13
Amount paid		£1,276
Number of amenities provided:-		
Fixed baths or showers		14
Wash basins		14
Hot water supplies		14
Water closets		10
Food storage facilities		10
Average grant per dwelling		£98
Number of dwellings concerned in higher limit grants		
	PAID this year	1
Amount paid		£182
Additional grant-aided work:-		
Number of bathrooms added		1
Number of piped water supplies installed		-
Number of septic tank drainage systems installed		-
Average grant per dwelling		£182
Number of dwellings concerned in reduced standard grants		
	PAID this year	-

Following the completion of 12 houses and 8 bungalows with new roads, sewers and site works, in the early part of the year, preparations were begun with the clearing, surveying and levelling of the remaining land on Links Estate, for the continuation of the house building programme. Later on in the year, an architect was commissioned to design the dwellings and as you are aware, details of these are in the process of being worked out with the Committee at present. The next development is to comprise eight flats, thirteen terraced houses and sixteen garages.

Out of the ordinary run of repairs to council houses which had to be tackled included the working out of details for replacing and repairing a multitude of damaged metal windows which have proved to be unsuited for withstanding our atmospheric conditions. Most of this programme along with the resultant repainterwork should be completed in the near future. Much alarm was caused by a continued subsidence occurring at No's 6 & 8 Links Avenue and it was feared at one time that one of the houses may even have had to be abandoned. Quotations were received for pressure grouting under the foundations which were found to be built on made-up soil, but it was eventually agreed to adopt the more positive remedy of excavating below the foundations down to a hard bottom and then filling the space with concrete. It is felt that savings will have been made in the Housing Repairs Fund by the council's decision to request tenants to carry out their own minor running repairs, but

difficulties keep arising where needy tenants tell us they cannot afford to employ tradesmen without council help.

Two or three applications for the keeping of cars in the gardens of council houses are to be dealt with every month, but on aesthetic grounds I feel the time has now come for tenants to be encouraged to build garages if there is space in the garden, or if no space is available there for the council to build and rent out sufficient garages to meet the needs of the tenants.

With regard to partially unfit houses from which families have been moved to council houses, we have met with only limited success at having these brought up to a reasonable standard, especially if there is any likelihood of a sale of these properties. A particularly difficult region being dealt with is in Jetty Street, where improvement and conversion, rather than demolition is recommended, due to the buildings being included in the Ministry's "Supplementary List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest". Much work remains to be done yet before the problem of the sub-standard properties looks anything like being solved. It is to be regretted that the disastrous circumstances of four families were such that discussion as to possible help amongst the Welfare Authorities was necessary at a Case Conference.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Referring to para 6 of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67, no Common Lodging Houses are in existence within the Urban District.

CARAVAN SITES.

There are two caravan sites and one holiday chalet site all in very pleasant surroundings within the Urban District, as follows:-

ROYAL LINKS (Mrs. E.B.S. Blow) - 96 caravans for holiday purposes (winter storage).

PINEWOOD (Mr. Robt. S. Hill) - 123 caravans for holiday purposes (winter storage).

CHILLET SITE, Overstrand Road (King's of Lewisham) - 112 holiday chalets.

All sites are conducted on excellent lines, have presented very few difficulties, and those there have been were solved in an amicable way, with the owners always willing to co-operate as much as possible.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Since the major improvements were carried out about two years ago, I think it can be fairly said that the system is reasonably adequate, there having been no complaints of flooding or other cause.

The method of disposal is still by way of passing the sewage over large settlement tanks under the promenade below the Melbourne and after the solids have settled out to discharge the liquid from the out-fall sewer under the Pier and Lifeboat slipway at a point about 170 yds below low water mark. The recent practice of cleaning out the holding tanks by contractors using suitable mechanical plant was continued with

advantage, the operation taking about a fortnight to complete, against the three months or more it used to take four of the council men to complete with their scanty equipment.

Trouble was experienced in maintaining a leakproof outfall sewer under the Pier and temporary repairs were carried out as necessary both by contractor and by the town's own labour. Future policy for this pipeline is the subject of a recent Engineer's report, but the installation of a permanent sewage disposal scheme as recommended in the report of the County Public Health Engineer some 4/5 years ago should not be lost sight of.

STREET CLEANSING.

This service continued quite satisfactorily throughout the year. Two additional new orderly barrows were brought into use, helping to restore the lost dignity of the sweepers concerned. A few more litter bins were purchased, but we shall have to go on purchasing a supply year by year in order to work up to a minimum number which could be considered to be sufficient, and so help the litter problem.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The crews of the two vehicles used for the collection of domestic refuse worked very well together and more compliments than brick bats were received for maintaining a regular weekly collection. In September an order was placed for a new 16/24 cub. yd Dennis Paxit 11A Refuse Vehicle after the committee saw several vehicles demonstrated in the areas of near-by authorities, and this vehicle was delivered on 1st May this year, replacing the 7 cub yd Karrier vehicle which had become uneconomical to maintain.

Refuse disposal continued for the second full year by means of controlled tipping in the Old Gravel Pits, Northrepps Road. Great difficulties arose in the early part of the year with regard to keeping the tip sufficiently levelled, consolidated, and covered over, as the two men employed there could not cope with their barrows and shovels. The Council agreed to bring in a contractor to control the tip by mechanical means and this arrangement prevailed from April onwards. I am thankful to the contractor who chose to work on the tip oftener than the twice weekly visits laid down in his contract, as troubles arise between his visits with blown papers, especially during windy weather. The terms of the contract have been improved during the current year to allow for a better standard of covering with materials to be won out of the pits. Short of introducing a full-time man with machine or installing some form of incineration or pulverisation, I think that the best is being made of a very difficult job.

For the financial year ending 31/3/66, the cost of collecting each bin for the year was £1. 15. 4d (£2. 4. 2d the previous year) and the cost per bin for disposal was 16/1d (17/8d the previous year).

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Again, I wish to congratulate the full-time attendant on maintaining a very high standard of cleanliness in the eight blocks of conveniences; also the four lady attendants who look after the ladies side during the holiday season.

The East End toilets were thoroughly renovated for the start of the season and so the Melbourne toilets remained as those to be least proud of due to their obsolescence. Measures are being taken by the council during the current year to replace the Melbourne block and this should greatly help to present a better image of that area of our resort. The difficulties with regard to land acquisition for the purpose of erecting a small block of conveniences in Mill Road have not yet been resolved.

Free washing facilities, including the issue of paper towels are now provided in most of the conveniences. There was no abatement of the vandalism which has been reported so often in the past and at one time it was necessary to send twelve coin locks away for repair at considerable expense.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Informal action, taken in 55 cases, was invariably sufficient to get rid of the complaint, so it was only necessary to send statutory notices in ten cases, only two of which resulted in eventual prosecution. In those two cases, the court orders largely went unheeded and the council had to step in to abate the nuisances but at the owner's expense.

INSPECTION OF MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

There are no slaughter houses within the Urban District, but I am sometimes called in by the butchers if there is any doubt about the wholesomeness of meat which has been delivered to them.

A charge of 2/-d is made by the council in respect of each certificate I make out for the voluntary surrender of unsound food.

During the year 86 certificates were issued and weights of food seized were as follows:-

Meat at Retail Shops	408 lbs
Canned meats	236 lbs
Fish	69 lbs
Fruit & Vegetables	292 lbs
Other foods	65 lbs

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

There were no prosecutions taken under this Act and only 2 cases of foreign bodies reported in food had to be investigated, where the explanations given were reasonable and accepted.

FOOD PREMISES.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

As requested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67 Para. 8 (c), the following table gives the required information of food premises:-

Category	No. of Premises	Complying Reg. 16 (washbasins)	Premises Reg. 19 applies (Sinks)	Complying Reg. 19
Hotel	22	22	22	22
Restaurant	8	8	8	8
Cafe	18	18	18	18
Butcher	7	6	7	7
Baker	3	3	3	3
Fishmonger	5	2	2	2
Dairy	3	3	3	3
Grocer	15	15	15	14
Greengrocer & Fruit	8	5	6	6
Confectioner	8	6	8	7
Public Houses	12	12	12	12
Poultry & Eggs	1	-	-	-
Schools	3	3	3	3
Institutions	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	117	107	111	109

An attempt is made to visit each of the food premises at least once a year, but the visit is usually coupled with some other reason for being on the premises. Little time is available for systematic routine inspections. Luckily it was not found necessary to institute proceedings against any infringements discovered, as the owners are generally quite co-operative in putting matters to right when asked to do so.

There was one new registration of Food Premises under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, viz for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

WATER SUPPLY.

Both the main all the year round pumping station at Metton with a potential yield of 72,000 gallons per hour on a 16 hour day, and the summer only supplementary pumping station at Roughton Road with a potential yield of 12,000 gallons per hour on a 16 hour day, worked very satisfactorily. The East Suffolk and Norfolk River Authority licensed the two stations under the Water Resources Act, 1963 to abstract 360,000,000 gallons and 40,000,000 gallons from the respective sources.

The amounts of water produced in the year 1966 were from

Metton	206,311,000	Gallons
Roughton Road	9,293,000	"
Overstrand East	1,059,000	"
 Total	 216,663,000	 Gallons

This compares with a total of 199,302,000 Gallons produced in the preceding year, 1965, an increase of 17,361,000 Gallons or 8.7% against an average increase of 5% in the five preceding years.

The total consumption for the year was made up as follows:-

		<u>Gallons.</u>
Cromer Water District		148,081,000
Bulk supply to Erpingham R.D.C. (including supplies to Smallburgh R.D.C. & North Walsham U.D.C.)		64,292,000
Bulk supply to Erpingham R.D.C. - Gresham		1,990,000
" " - Aylmerton		1,125,000
" " - Sheringwood		116,000
Bulk supply from Erpingham R.D.C. - Overstrand East		1,059,000
(To help out with shortage of supplies in Overstrand during the holiday season)		
		 216,663,000

Treatment of the borehole water produced from the chalk strata consists of Chlorination and 'Calgon' Threshold Treatment. The water is not liable to any plumbo-solvent action. Eight samples were sent during the year to the Public Health Laboratory in Norwich for bacteriological examination and the results were very satisfactory in every case. Chemical analysis of both sources of water have also been undertaken recently with the following results:-

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER - METTON PUMPING STATION

Cert. No. T.1410

Appearance when received: Clear, slight yellow deposit on standing

Nature of deposit: Iron compounds.

Colour: Faint yellow Odour: Nil

Reaction: Faintly alkaline. pH 7.4 Taste: satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	... neg. trace.	Hardness as CaCO_3	
Albuminoid nitrogen	... neg. trace.	Total	230
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	200
Nitrite nitrogen	0.08	Non-carbonate (permanent)	30
Chloride as Cl	38	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	200
Permanganate Value(4 hr)	0.29	Free carbon dioxide	18
Fluoride	0.35	Total solids (at 180°C)	310
		Iron (total)	1.0
		Metals in solution	nil

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The total hardness is about 16° Clark, all but 2° of which is temporary. The reaction of the water is on the alkaline side of neutrality; a trace of iron is present, giving rise to a rusty deposit on standing. The remainder of the mineral analysis calls for no special comment.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes, though its acceptability to the consumer would be improved if the iron were removed.

REPORT NO. T.1410 - Metton Pumping Station.

Calcium as Ca	80	parts per million
Magnesium as Mg	8.0	"
Sodium as Na	36	"
Carbonate as CO_3	120	"
Chloride as Cl	38	"
Sulphate as SO_4	35	"
Nitrate as NO_3	nil	"
Iron as Fe	1.0	"
Fluorine as F	0.4	"
Silica as SiO_2	10	"

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER - ROUGHTON ROAD PUMPING STATION.

Cert. No. T.1410

Appearance when received:... Clear, faint yellow deposit formed on standing.

Nature of deposit: ... Iron compounds.

Colour: ... faint yellow. Odour:... Nil

Reaction:... Faintly alkaline. pH.7.5 Taste:... Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen ... neg. trace. Hardness as CaCO_3 :

Albuminoid nitrogen	...	neg. trace.	Total	220
Nitrate nitrogen	0.1		Carbonate (temporary)	170
Nitrite nitrogen	nil		Non-carbonate (permanent)	50
Chloride as Cl	46		Alkalinity as CaCO_3	170
Permanganate Value (4 hr)	0.25		Free carbon dioxide	14
			Total solids (at 180°c.)	305
			Iron (total)	0.47
			Metals in solution	nil

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no evidence of pollution. The total hardness is $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Clark, 12° of which is temporary. The reaction is faintly alkaline, as is desirable. The trace of iron present gives a slight yellow deposit when the water is allowed to stand. The fluoride content is higher than that of most Norfolk waters derived from the chalk and is about two-thirds of the optimum from the point of view of dental health. The remainder of the mineral analysis is typical of this type of water.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes. The iron content is low and it is doubtful whether the slight improvement in quality that would be effected by its removal would justify the expense of the necessary treatment.

REPORT NO. T.1411 - Roughton Road Pumping Station.

Calcium as Ca	78	parts per million
Magnesium as Mg	6	" "
Sodium as Na	32	" "
Carbonate as CO_3	102	" "
Chloride as Cl	46	" "
Sulphate as SO_4	40	" "
Nitrate as NO_3	nil	" "
Iron as Fe	0.47	" "
Sluorine as F	0.7	" "
Silica as SiO_2	9	" "

The chlorinator at the Roughton Road Pumping Station was completely overhauled. The council gave consideration of a proposal to introduce automation at the Metton Pumping Station, but in view of the heavy cost involved the idea has been put into cold storage for the time being. Also, unfortunately a scheme to install a Dall tube to measure the bulk supplies leaving from the Metton Pumping Station, was also shelved, for I predicted that the cost of the installation, about £340, would probably be recovered within a year. Other heavy commitments also caused the postponement of extensive repairs which are required to the Metton Pump-house to keep the weather out.

The council had to deal with staffing problems arising from the fact that water is to be pumped from Metton during 'off-peak' electricity hours which entails a very short day shift and a very long night shift. Working schedules to suit both council and employees have not yet been agreed, unfortunately, but I am hopeful that a solution may soon be found. For the first time, an additional man had to be employed at Metton Pumping Station during the summer.

There is a piped supply throughout the whole of the Cromer Water District which includes the parishes of Runton and Overstrand and parts of the parishes of Aylmerton, Felbrigg, Northrepps and Roughton. Normal maintenance was carried out to the system by the Department and the principal extensions to the mains were made in the various new housing development estates. New Water Agreements were entered into in respect of Clifton Park, Hillside, Burnt Hills, Church Close, Overstrand, Paul's Lane, Overstrand, and adjoining Links Hotel, West Runton. It was therefore a very busy year with regard to the laying of new mains, tappings and services to new properties.

The numbers of premises supplied by the Cromer Water Undertaking are:-

	Population (Winter)	Direct to Houses	By Stand Pipes	To Other Premises
Cromer U.D. (Exclusive of caravans)	4920	1902	7	465
Overstrand Parish (Est)	755	340	4	45
Runton Parishes (Est)	1370	735	-	80
Aylmerton (Est)	220	80	-	20
Felbrigg (Est)	215	62	6	7
Northrepps (Est)	175	68	-	9
Roughton (Est)	130	42	-	-
	7785	3229	17	626

A plentiful supply of good wholesome water was provided throughout the year, except for the temporary supply difficulties in some parts of the Runtons and Overstrand during the peak holiday period, mainly due to the huge influx of caravans and campers. However the council have since embarked on the laying of two new trunk mains, one to East Runton which will also benefit West Runton, and the other to Overstrand. It was hoped that these would be in use for the current year's holiday season, but alas the delay in the delivery of pipes coupled with other difficulties with regard to the contract has delayed the completion of the schemes by a few months.

To conclude it can fairly be said that Cromer Urban District Council has a very satisfactory water supply as regards production, distribution, quality and quantity.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following table gives details of the work of the Department during the year 1966.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>	
	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL</u>	<u>AGRICULTURAL</u>
1. Number of properties in district	2433	5
2. a) Total number of properties (incl. nearby premises) inspected following notification	201	11
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	175	10
(ii) Mice	26	1
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	84	3
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	72	3
(ii) Mice	12	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? NO

SURFACE PROPERTIES AND SEWERS

5. Any other points of interest? Moles give cause for complaint in gardens of several domestic premises and so far the only help that has been given has been by way of advice.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1966 for the Urban District of Cromer in the County of Norfolk.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	36	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	100	-	-
TOTAL	39	150	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M Inspector (4)	By H.M Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-

OUTWORK

Nature of work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Umbrellas, etc.	11	-	-	-	-	-

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and general inspections:-

Class of premises (1)	No. of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number registered premises at end of year. (3)	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year. (4)
Offices	-	37	24
Retail Shops	-	103	45
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	6	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	32	32
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2
TOTALS	1	180	109

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:-

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	205
Retail shops	436
Wholesale departments, warehouses	54
Catering establishments open to the public	154
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	12
TOTAL	863
Total Males	400
Total Females	463

Exemptions Nil

Prosecutions Nil

No. of inspectors appointed under sect. 52 (1) or (5) of the Act... 1

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act... -

TABLE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Housing Inspections	- Private	137
	- Council (Occupied)	203
Food Inspections	- Shops	54
	- Cafes	43
	- Others	28
Public Health Nuisances	- Informal Action	55
	- Statutory	10
Food - Foreign Bodies		2
Infectious Diseases		-
Rodent Control		299
Food Poisoning		4
Public Conveniences		312
Refuse Tip		192
Water		164
Factories - Power		36
- Non Power		14
Building Regulations		542
Drainage		271
Disinfestation		3
" Wasps Nests		61
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963		37

